EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Preliminary Assessment (PA) was conducted on the Dry Landfill at the Utah Test and Training Range (UTTR) North Range to determine if the landfill was releasing or had released contaminants into the environment, and if so, if any releases required response actions. The Dry Landfill was one of the sites identified during preliminary environmental investigations conducted at the UTTR North Range (Phase I - Records Search) as an area of potential contamination. Consequently, further studies were recommended for the landfill in accordance with the requirements of the U.S. Air Force (USAF) Installation Restoration Program (IRP).

The specific goals of the PA were to:

- Collect, compile, and evaluate existing data to determine whether the site posed any threat to human health or the environment
- Identify if the site required immediate response actions
- Develop preliminary Hazard Ranking System (HRS) scores
- Set priorities for the site based on the prevalent risks to human health or the environment
- Determine whether further study (i.e., a Site Inspection [SI]) was warranted at the site.

A records search was conducted at the Base to obtain all existing data on the landfill. In addition, interviews were held with past and present Base personnel to obtain information regarding waste generation and disposal activities at the landfill. The results of the Phase I study for the site also were reviewed and a site reconnaissance was conducted.

Results of the records search and interviews with Base personnel indicate that the Dry Landfill is active and has been used for the last 20 years for the disposal of nonhazardous solid wastes, such as construction rubble, bulky packaging materials, scrap wood, paper products, and soiled rags. Based on

available information, no chemical or liquid wastes have been disposed of at the site. Two potable water wells are located 250 yards to the east and west of the landfill. The wells are both 900 feet deep and serve the UTTR North Range Oasis Complex. However, the potential for migration of chemicals, if present, through the soil column was determined to be minimal. Therefore, the groundwater resource was not expected to be at any risk of contamination from the site.

This conclusion was based on the following information:

- Annual precipitation in the area is low (less than 10 inches).
- Evapotranspiration potential is high (83 inches per year).
- Soil permeability at the Dry Landfill is low.
- Depth of groundwater is greater than 180 feet in both potable water supply wells
- Water quality of the two potable water wells is poor and reflects background concentrations of chemicals. In addition, water is treated before use and the concentration of chemicals in the water after treatment is below the drinking water standards.

The potential for direct contact with the solid wastes disposed of at the landfill also was determined to be minimal because of the proper operating procedures and strict security measures being implemented at the site. The HRS score for the Dry Landfill was 2.0; this low score most likely reflects the minimal hazard posed to Base personnel by wastes present at the site. No evidence exists to suggest that the site posed any problems to the public health or the environment. Therefore, no further SI actions were recommended for the Dry Landfill.